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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

Gov. Curtin's Proclamation.

In our telegraphic dispatches this morning will be found a proclamation from Gov. Curtin, calling on the freemen of the Pennsylvania militia, to the number of twelve thousand, to volunteer for one hundred days' service at Washington and in its vicinity. This is a small number of men for the great and patriotic State of Pennsylvania to furnish, and we can only explain the cause of this small quota by surmising that the government wants the men immediately. The 15th Pennsylvania Minute Men should at once reorganize, and before the close of the week the regiment could be recruited to the maximum and be on its way to the capital. Let the Governor's call be responded to immediately.

Death of George P. Morris.

The telegraph this morning announces the death of GEORGE P. MORRIS, of the *Home Journal*, in the sixty-second year of his age, which event took place at his residence in New York city yesterday at one o'clock. Mr. MORRIS was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1802. At an early age he removed to New York, where he commenced his literary career by writing for the journals, particularly the New York *Gazette* and the *American*, to the first of which he contributed verses as early as his 15th year. In August, 1823, in conjunction with SAMUEL WOODWORTH, he commenced the publication of the New York *Mirror*, which was discontinued December 31, 1842, under the financial disasters of the times. It employed some of the best literary talent of he country, inc uding among its contributors BRYANT, HALLECK, HOFFMAN and WILLIS. In 1813, Mr. MORRIS associated himself with Mr. WILLIS, in the publication of the *New Mirror*, of which three volumes were issued, and in 1841 established the *Evening Mirror*, a daily paper, in which he was assisted by Mr. WILLIS and Mr. HIRAM FULLER. At the close of 1845, he commenced alone a weekly journal called the *National Press*, the title of which was in November, 1846, changed to that of the *Home Journal*, since which up to the time of his death it has been conducted by himself and Mr. WILLIS.

As a song writer, however, rather than a journalist, Mr. MORRIS had acquired his chief reputation; and his lyrical efforts, produced at intervals during his literary career, have won for him an enduring fame. Of his "Woodman Spare that Tree" millions are said to have been circulated, and others, as "We were Boys Together," "Land—Ho," "Long Time Ago," "My Mother's Bible," &c., have proved a source of great profit to their publishers. The melodies with which many of these songs are identified have been written for hem by Balfe, Sir John Stephenson, Sir Henry Bishop, and other English composers; and Malibran, Braham, Russell, Sinclair, Dempster, and Madame Anna Bishop, have sung them in public. Various editions of Mr. MORRIS' poems have been published—one in 1840, another in 1846, and a more complete edition in 1860. He was also the author of "The Deserted Bride and other Poems;" of a succe sful drama entitled "Brierciiff;" of the libretto of "The Maid of Saxony," and of a volume of prose sketches, entitled "The Little Frenchman and his Water Lots." He was familiarly known as Gen. MORRIS, from the fact of having at one time held the position of Brigadier General in the New York State Militia.

Semmes to be Demanded.

It is reported that our Government will demand that SEMMES be given up. Capt. WINSLOW, of the Kearsarge, is reported to have made a claim on the British authorities for SEMMES and others, taken to Southampton, as his prisoners. He had ample time to pick them up. The English yacht actually stole them, as if by preconcerted plan, thus constituting a clear case of intervention.

Another Expedition.

It is reported, and upon pretty good authority, that a large number of St. Louis boats are about to be impressed into Government service for some expedition below that city. The Luminary, City of Memphis, Olive Branch and several others have been taken at New Orleans, and an officer came up on the Arthur for the purpose of getting several others. It is stated that in the list are the Sultana, Empress, W. R. Arthur, Leviathan, Pauline Carroll, Ida Handy, James White, Henry Von Phul, and a number of others now on their way down the river.

Good Fortune.

Major MERRITT, of this city, has fallen heir to a fortune estimated at $2 000,000, by the death of an uncle, in Portland, Maine. Major MERRITT was at an early day conspicuous for efforts in bringing out the iron gunboats for western rivers, and was the first Engineer-in-Chief. He has served his country well, and though not now holding an appointment, is still rendering important service to the Government.

Prompt Justice.

It is reported that the Secretary of the Navy has recommended that Capt WINSLOW, of the Kearsarge, be promoted to be a Commodore.

Late Military Intelligence.

A correspondent at headquarters of the army of the Potomac says that these days of monotony, a report of which falls so vexingly on the public ear, are big with portentous preparations of a movement that will exceed in brilliancy and importance any one of the campaign. It will soon be executed, and will be successful.

The invasion of Maryland by the rebels has caused a greater scare than the magnitude of the movement would warrant. A special dispatch reports that the citizens of Upper Maryland were terribly frightened, and were fleeing with their property in all directions. The danger thus far seems more apprehended than real, for Frederick even is not occupied as reported, and the rebel command has not occupied permanently any town on the Maryland side of the Potomac. Refugees from Hagerstown, Boonsboro and Middletown, have arrived at Baltimore, in considerable numbers. Many of them walked the whole way. They report much excitement throughout the western counties, more on account of previous invasions than from anything seriously threatening now. Brigadier General TYLER with a small force is at Monocacy. A scout had reported that the party at Point of Rocks consisted of one hundred and twenty-five of Moseby's men on a thieving expedition. They burned a boat at point of Rocks, robbed a store at Harper's Ferry, and w nt back. There were only two companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry at Harper's Ferry, but Gen. SIGEL has a heavy force of regular cavalry there, and they are said to have disgracefully fled. The mail train from Sandy Hook reached Baltimore yesterday morning as usual. Hunter's forces were rapidly arriving from the west, and will doubtless soon confront the rebels. The enemy retain possession of the Virginia, Harper's Ferry side. Sigel holds the opposite heights. All indications seem to show that the enemy's force does not exceed six or eight thousand, and is a plundering expedition.

The columns of the Louisville papers are filled with accounts of guerrilla depredations in Kentucky and along the Lower Ohio river. The steamer Pocahontas, from Cairo, laden with Government stores, when near Cloverport, got fast aground, which fact was ascertained by two mounted guerrillas on the bank, who immediately rode off to inform their comrades. During their absence the steamer Arcola arrived at Cloverport, and being informed of the state of affairs, pulled the Pocahontas from the bar, and towed her above shallow water. Shortly afterwards eighteen guerrillas, fully armed, appeared on the bank, and were much chagrined to find that their prey had escaped them. Hawesville, Kentucky, for some time past, has been the headquarters of a gang of thieving guerrillas, who conduct themselves as they see proper. Hundreds of the citizens of the border counties of Kentucky are fleeing to Indiana and Illinois for safety. Bands of guerrillas, numbering from twenty-five to thirty each, are prowling about Brandenburg, Stephensport and Cloverport, and robbing the Union citizens, in which they are aided and abetted by secesh sympathizers. The total number of rebel prisoners transferred from the military prison in Louisville to prisons north of the Ohio river, during the month of June, is two thousand one hundred and fifty-one—fourteen hundred enlisted men to Rock Island, six hundred and twenty-one to Camp Morton, one hundred and nineteen commissioned officers to Johnson's Island, and five surgeons to Fortress Monroe. Captain Hollis, a notorious Kentucky guerrilla leader, was killed last week in a skirmish with a body of Federal soldiers, near Uniontown, Kentucky, and the gang under his command completely routed.

The Recent Rebel Raid.

ENEMY'S FORCE NOT OVER 5,000.

Concentrating Around Harper's Ferry.

REBELS ROB CITIZENS OF MONEY AND WATCHES.

Col. Mulligan's Gallant Affair at Leetown

GEN. HUNTER'S FORCE COMING UP

New York Militia Moving

BALTIMORE, July 6.

The Evening *American* has the following view of the situation: An intelligent gentleman arrived this evening from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and states that it is now definitely ascertained that the whole force of the enemy does not exceed 5,000, of whom one-fourth are cavalry and the balance infantry. They are concentrating in and around Harper's Ferry, and are sending out parties to forage on the people, robbing them of their money and watches.

There was some skirmishing going on between our troops and the rebels across the river and occasionally shot and shell were being thrown at them from the Maryland Heights. The fight of Gen. Mulligan with the advance of the rebels at Leetown is spoken of as a most gallant affair. He successfully repulsed them several times. Gen. Sigel moved towards Shepardstown with his immense wagon train in front, the protection of which was deemed of more importance than the risking of a general engagement. Not a wagon fell into the enemy's hands, and nothing was left behind at Martinsburg except some oats, which were set on fire before he left.

The impression when our informant left was that the rebel force will retreat before to-morrow night, as General Hunter will be in their rear by that time with an ample force to overwhelm them if they remain longer. The principal object of this raid has proved unsuccessful, unless it be the damage they have done to the railroad and canal, the collection of conscripts and the plunder of the inhabitants. They have not attempted to leave the line of the Potomac, except to rob the stores at Point of Rocks, and destroying some canal boats near Hancock. What damage has been done to the railroad has not yet been ascertained, though it is understood that they have not retired beyond Martinsburg. There is no truth in the statement that the rebel force has been to Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, or that a raid has been made on the railroad west of Cumberland. General Wallace is co-operating with Sigel, and has secured the protection of the road as far as Frederick, which is now safe.

Just as the regular train from this city arrived in Frederick, a body of our cavalry came dashing into the town covered with dust, which induced many to suppose they were rebels. A great scare ensued, and the train put back to Monocacy Junction, and the mistake was not ascertained until the cars reached that place, when they returned, but were again frightened back by another scare as foolish and groundless as the first.

Every possible precaution has been taken by General Wallace to guard against the probability of any surprise movement by the enemy in this direction. Should they come within this department they will meet with an unfortunate reception.

Last night Mrs. Dixon, an estimable Union lady, resident of Point of Rocks, was killed whilst sitting at her own door, near the post office, by a shot fired by the rebels from the opposite side of the Potomac. To-day a citizen of Sharpsburg was shot, for refusing to deliver up his watch to a rebel who demanded it. The scoundrel placed the pistol at the man's head and blew his brains out for not complying with his demand.

There are some exciting reports to-night as to the presence of a very large force of rebels near Harper's Ferry, but they are not deemed reliable.

NEW YORK, June 6.

The call for State militia has caused some excitement among the military of this city. Maj. Gen. Sandford has gone to Albany, at the request of the Governor. Maj. Hamilton is momentarily in expectation of an order requiring the immediate departure of some of the thirty regiments for Maryland. The 60th is ordered to march this morning in obedience to an order issued some days since.

Latest News of the Rebel Raid.

OUR CAVALRY DRIVEN AWAY FROM HAGERSTOWN.

Troops Concentrating at Chambersburg.

ANOTHER CALL FOR TROOPS.

The Reserves Flocking to the Rescue

Latest.

The *Bulletin* has received the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURG, July 6.

Gen. Couch has just received a dispatch which leads us to believe that our cavalry were forced out of Hagerstown to-day. The dispatch was dated 1 o'c ock this afternoon. The rebels have only cavalry. Our troops are concentrating at Chambersburg and beyond. The Governor has issued a call for more troops in addition to the 12,000 called for yesterday, so that the old troops in the department may be sent to the front. The old Pennsylvania reserves are flocking to the rescue.

BALTIMORE, July 6, 9 p. m.

The following is the latest received from the Upper Potomac to this hour. Some excitement was caused at Frederick this morning by the fact that a skirmish had occurred between the outlines of pickets and a small squad of rebel scouts about half way between Frederick and Point of Rocks resulting in the rebels returning to the Point. From the movements perceivable among the enemy at Harper's Ferry to-day it was supposed that Hunter was actively pressing them in the rear. There is every reason to believe that Hunter will be heard from to some purpose before long.

Very Latest.

HARRISBURG, July 6, 11 p. m.

Despatches from Chambersburg state that a rebel force supposed to be Bradley Johnston's Brigade entered Hagerstown this afternoon. The federals were at that place, under Lieut. McLean. After a spirited resistance were compelled to fall back on Green Castle, with which place we still held telegraphic communication at 9 p. m.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

12,000 MILITIA CALLED FOR.

Term of Service one Hundred Days.

TO SERVE IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

HARRISBURG, July 5.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth. A Proclamation.—Whereas, The President of the United States has this day made a call upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for twelve thousand militia as volunteer infantry to serve at Washington and in its vicinity for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged; And Whereas, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do make this my proclamation in response thereto, and do hereby call on the freemen of the Pennsylvania militia to come promptly forward, as they have heretofore done, and fill the requisition for this important service. It is apparent the enemies of our National Government in desperation, are threatening us with an armed force in the hope that the army of Gen. Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond; and I call upon the citizens of this Commonwealth, capable ot bearing arms, to come forward without delay, and thus aid our heroic brothers in the great army of the Republic.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this 5th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth. By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

From Harrisburg.

Meeting of Union State Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Union State Committee met here to-day. About forty members were present. After a brief session, the Committee left in Gen. Simon Cameron's hands the appointment of two Secretaries, all the executive and sub-committees and the appointment of headquarters. It is thought Philadelphia will be designated as headquarters.

Late dispatches from Memphis report that important movements are going on there, the details of which are contraband. There is no news from Arkansas since General Carr's fight some days since. There has been no arrivals from White or Arkansas rivers for the past two days, but General Steele has ample supplies, and no anxiety is felt here for his position. The Memphis city government appointed by General Washburne is moving along smoothly and gives satisfaction to the entire loyal portion of the people, and many of the semi-secesh have expressed satisfaction with General Washburne's actions. Col. Harris is now in command of the fifty-one—fourteen hundred enlisted men to Rock Island, six hundred and twenty-one to Camp Morton, one hundred and nineteen commissioned officers to Johnson's Island, and five surgeons to Fortress Monroe. Captain Hollis, a notorious Kentucky guerrilla leader, was killed last week in a skirmish with a body of Federal soldiers, near Uniontown, Kentucky, and the gang under his command completely routed.

Ex-Governor Andrew H. Reeder, died at his residence in Easton at an early hour yesterday morning, after a short illness.

Invasion of the North.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS.

Our Houses and Firesides to be Defended.

Stirring Appeal to Freemen.

VETERAN SOLDIERS CALLED UPON

HARRISBURG, July 6.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor:

Pennsylvania S. S. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth, do issue this my proclamation. It is now ascertained that a large rebel force has been detached from Richmond, and is advancing on the North. So large a portion of our army is at remote points that it becomes necessary to raise immediately a sufficient body of volunteers to repel them. They are already within the border of the Commonwealth. You have always heretofore been ready to answer the call of your country. You will not be less ready to come forward when your homes and firesides are to be defended against a prodigate horde of plunderers. I am authorized by the President of the United States to call for twelve thousand volunteers in addition to those required by my Proclamation of yesterday, to serve for one hundred days in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity. I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the necessary effort, and come promptly, to sweep the invaders from her soil. I refer to the general order from the headquarters of the Pennsylvania militia, No. 50, dated July 5th, 1864, published with this proclamation, the details of the arrangements. I do most earnestly require the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth and especially of the veteran soldiers in all her borders to show themselves to be worthy of her in this emergency. Her sons have established for themselves on many a bloody field a reputation for martial virtues, which they will not now forfeit, when both their well earned fame and the safety of their homes and families are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thou and eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor:
ELI SLIFER.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CALL FOR HALF A MILLION MEN.

Rumors of the Raid in Washington.

ITS PROPORTIONS GREATLY MAGNIFIED.

Mishaps of the Treasury Excursionists.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

Probable Call for 500,000 Men.

It is reported that a call under the new law will soon appear for at least half a million men, of whom it is expected that not more than two hundred thousand will require to be drafted, the balance being supplied by volunteers within the fifty days allowed.

News of the Raid an Wa shington.

The streets and the newspapers are filled with rumors about the rebel raid; the proportions of which have been greatly magnified Even Gen. Sigel does not estimate the enemy at more than seven thousand, and Gen. Hunter is in a position from which the rebels will soon hear from him.

Mishaps of Treasury Excursionists

Of the treasury excursionists who ventured up the canal in a steamboat on the 4th inst., one was shot and one was captured. All the rest are believed to have escaped.

Aliens Dismissed Government Service.

The rule that he who draws pay from the government must hold himself in readiness to do government service, if drafted, has been summarily enforced at the navy yard and the arsenal, by the discharge of a number of workmen who pleaded alienage as a cause of exemption.

Admiral Porter in Washington.

Admiral Porter is here on leave of absence from his squadron. Capt. Pennock is Acting Admiral in his absence.

Acts Signed by the President.

The new tax bill went into effect on the first of July having been signed by the President late in the evening of the 30th of June. The act has been printed with copious marginal index for Internal Revenue Bureau.

The President signed all the bills presented to him including that repealing the fugitive slave law, except the Davis reconstruction bill which he failed to sign.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

NEWS TO THE 30TH OF JUNE.

Rebel Assault Repulsed.

A letter dated Sherman's lines, June 30th, states that on the night previous Gen. Davis, of the 14th Corps, sent out details of working parties from his command to erect a new breastwork, midway between his main line and that of the enemy until about 2 A. M. this morning, when the relief of two companies of the 38th Illinois, under Captain Eager and Lieutenant Slaughter went on duty. Lieutenant Slaughter went on leaving their arms a few yards in the rear of the point where the work was to be thrown up, taking only their tools, and entered upon the work. But a few minutes passed, when the videttes discovered a large body of rebels crawling upon the working party, with the evident intention of surprising and capturing them. Dispatching their pieces, they fell back on the reserve, who rushed for their guns, and endeavored to hold the powerful numbers at bay. In this they failed, and were compelled to fall back on the main line which they a complished with the loss of two or three men as prisoners. In their retreat they had to pass a space of fifty yards, but it was done in good order, the work men, now that they had their guns, skirmishing all the way back.

The assault was almost a surprise, and made with great vigor; but when the enemy came quite near our lines, with loud cheers as they advanced, they were mowed down by a deadly fire from our breastworks, and, in front from artillery on the left. Still they seemed bent upon carrying a point in our line, and failing to succeed against Mitchell's Brigade, a desperate effort was made against Col. Dan McCook's (now Col. Dilworth's) brigade. There they succeeded no better, and after being repulsed on the whole front of the division, they retired within their works, carrying off some of their killed and wounded, but leaving many still on the field. The contest lasted about fifteen minutes, and the enemy's loss cannot be less than 200, as he was unprotected by works and constantly exposed to a destructive fire from our troops, who on the other hand were sheltered by their works.

From New York.

GEN. FRANKLIN EN ROUTE FRONT.

Death of Geo. P. Morris.

NEW YORK, July 6.

Gen. Franklin passed quietly through this city last evening, on his way to the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness on the 30th of July, and his wound still troubles him, at the request of General Grant, he returns to duty. Gen. Franklin's friends in this city are making up a purse for the purpose of presenting him with a sword.

George P. Morris, of the *Home Journal*, died at his residence in this city at one o'clock this afternoon, aged sixty-four years.

The extensive marriage repository and manufacturing shop of Wm. Osborne, at Rahway, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

A Wall street rumor says that England and declared against Germany, says the *Express*, sent gold up a peg or two. It reached 253½, but closed at 253⅜.

THE CALL FOR 100 DAY MEN.

MASSACHUSETTS' QUOTA 5,000.

BOSTON, July 6.

A call is published for five thousand Massachusetts volunteers for garrison duty near Washington, and non-commissioned officers and privates to receive twenty dollars per month from the State while in service.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* states that the officers and men engaged in the late expedition to Lynchburg, Virginia, so far as heard from, testify that the officer in that expedition was known as an earnest patriot who will devote his whole energies to the proper discharge of his duties as military mayor, and will undoubtedly give satisfaction to all who deserve it.

The Great Naval Victory.

SEMMES ANXIOUS TO FIGHT THE KEARSARGE.

He Begged Her Not to Depart.

HIS PETITION GRANTED; ITS RESULT.

Official from Captain Winslow.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The Navy Department has received the following despatch:

U. S. STEAMER KEARSARGE,
June 19, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform the Department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the Kearsarge off this port on the 14th inst., I received a note from Capt. Semmes, begging that the Kearsarge would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two. According to this notice the Alabama left the port of Cherbourg this morning at about 9:30 o'clock. At about 10:20 A. M. we discovered her steering towards us. Fearing the question of jurisdiction we steamed to sea until a distance of 6 or 7 miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced steering for the Alabama. As we approached her, within about 1,200 yards, she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned. The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round at the distance of about 900 yards from each other. At the expiration of an hour, the Alabama struck her flag and went down in about twenty minutes afterwards, carrying many persons with her. It affords me great gratification to announce that all did their duty, and exhibited coolness which gave promise at the outset of certain victory.

I have the honor to be most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. A. WINSLOW, Captain.
To Hon. G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

QUIET FOURTH OF JULY.

National Salutes Fired by the Navy.

Officers and Men Celebrate the Day.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, }
July 4—7 P. M. }

The national anniversary was the quietest day yet seen by the army since it reached the front of Petersburg. Hardly a shot was fired by the pickets on either side. The navy fired a national salute at noon, but no formal celebration took place. The army officers and men, however, being well supplied with the necessaries and even the luxuries of life, made the best of the day among themselves.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Asia.

THE DEERHOUND A TENDER TO THE ALABAMA.

Semmes to Sail a New Alabama.

A NEW SWORD FOR THE PIRATE.

Dishonorable Conduct of the Owner of the Royal Yacht.

HALIFAX, July 6.

The steamer Asia from Queenstown on the 30th, arrived with three days later news.

The yacht Deerhound is charged with being a mere tender to the Alabama. It is rumored Semmes will sail another pirate steamer in August.

CHESTER.—The Conference met on Saturday and finally adjourned.

It is stated that orders have been issued by the English Government to have ready equipments necessary for fitting out a frigate.

The officers and seamen of the Alabama, captured by the Kearsarge, had been liberated on parole at Cherbourg.

A letter in the *Paris Patrie* states that Capt. Semmes has announced that on the 15th of August he will again embark on a new Alabama, which will on that date be completed. The seamen of the old Alabama will only have to receive pay and form part of the crew of the new cruiser. Rumor points to the steamer Rappahannock, the civil war vessel which was stole away from Sheerness to Calais. A committee, headed by Admiral Anson, has been formed in London to raise by guinea subscriptions a fund to purchase a handsome sword to be presented to Capt. Semmes on board of his ship. It is reported that a considerable sum has been raised in Liverpool for the same object.

The London *Daily News* publishes an account of the Kearsarge and Alabama affair, correcting false statements in regard to the course pursued by the former. It charges that the Deerhound, the yacht which took off the Alabama; that Captain Winslow would have secured the whole of the officers and crew of the Alabama had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of the pirates, which he knew that he considered Capt. Semmes and others who escaped as bound in honor to give themselves up, and that he did not pursue and fire upon the Deerhound because he didn't believe any other course than that of the rest of the crew would act so dishonorably. The *Daily News* also publishes a letter from Mr. Stoddard, master of the Kearsarge, in which he says that the Deerhound was the consort of the Alabama.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Cotton irregular with a decline of 1-4d, but American generally remained steady. Market closed quiet and unchanged at the following quotations:

Orleans middling, 29½d; Mobile middling, 29d; Upland middling, 28½d. Stock in port 31,150 bales, of which 26,250 bales were American. Breadstuffs firmer and all qualities have slightly advanced. Flour firm and quiet. Wheat firm and advanced 2d; Red Western 8s@8s 8d; Red Southern 8s@8s 5d. Wheat—western 8s 6d@8s; white Southern 8s 8d. Corn active at an advance of 6d; mixed 29s. Provisions firm with an upward tendency; beef firmer; pork tending upward and partially advanced 5s; lard firmer; sugar quiet and steady; coffee unchanged. Petroleum—refined 2s 1d@2s 3d.

LONDON.—Breadstuffs firmer, with a slight advance. Sugar dull and declined 6-@1s. Coffee easier. Provisions firm. Lard active.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 6000 bales. Market closed quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Provisions firm and active. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 25—P. M.—Consols closed at 90⅝ 90⅝ for money; the latest sales were Illinois & Chicago Railroad, 39@38 discount; Erie, 50@55 discount.

LONDON, June 27.—Provisions firm with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Provision firm and active. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 28.—Consols closed at 90⅝ 90⅝ for money; the latest sales were Illinois & Chicago Railroad, 39@38 discount; Erie, 50@55 discount.

LONDON, June 29.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 6000 bales. Market closed quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Provisions firm and active. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 30.—Consols closed at 90⅝ 90⅝ for money; the latest sales were Illinois & Chicago Railroad, 39@38 discount; Erie, 50@55 discount.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 6000 bales. Market closed quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Provisions firm and active. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 25—P. M.—Consols closed at 90⅝ 90⅝ for money; the latest sales were Illinois & Chicago Railroad, 39@38 discount; Erie, 50@55 discount.

Proclamation by the President.

Suspending the Habeas Corpus and Declaring Martial Law in Kentucky.

Yesterday morning we gave so much of the President's Proclamation as recited the reasons for suspending the writ of habeas corpus and declaring martial law is Kentucky, at which point the telegraph broke down, gave out, suspended, failed, or what not. The following is what we did not receive:

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, so proclaimed in said proclamation of the 15th of September, 1863, be made effectual, and be duly enforced in and throughout the said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the present declared therein.

I do therefore hereby require of the military officers in the said State that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be not allowed, suspended within said State, according to the aforesaid proclamation, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of this proclamation.

The said suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until the proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when said rebellion shall have been surpressed or come to an end. And I do hereby require and command all military officers, as well as all civil officers and authorities existing or thereafter within said State of Kentucky, to take notice of this proclamation, and to give full effect to the same.

The martial law herein proclaimed, and the things in that respect therein ordered, will not be deemed or taken to interfere with the holding of lawful elections, or with the proceedings of the Constitutional Legislature of Kentucky, or with the administration of justice by the courts of law existing therein between citizens of the United States in suits or proceedings which do not affect the military operations or the constitutional authorities of the government of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the independence of the United States the 88th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Signed]
By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Wheeling *Register* makes a statemen which, we think, needs confirmation. It is, that the capture of Martinsburg yielded several millions of dollars worth of stores to the Confederates, including a wagon train of over five hundred wagons. It says also that passengers on Tuesday night, stated that a Confederate force was at Patterson's Creek, seven miles from Cumberland, yesterday morning.

NIGHT COUGH.—Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will, by taking "Brown's Bronchial Troches," find immediate relief.

Destruction of the Alabama

NAVAL COMBAT OFF CHERBOURG.

Fierce Combat Between U. S. Steamer Kearsarge and the Alabama.

The Pirate Sunk and Part of her Crew Captured.

ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN SEMMES.

He is Rescued by an English Yacht and Taken to Southampton.

BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT.

On the morning of Sunday, June 19th, at 10:30 the Alabama was observed steaming out of Cherbourg Harbor towards the steamer Kearsarge. At 11:10 the Alabama commenced the action by firing with her starboard battery at a distance of about a mile. The Kearsarge also opened fire immediately with her starboard guns, and a sharp engagement, with rapid firing from both ships, was kept up, both shot and shell being discharged. In the maneuvring both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile.

At twelve o'clock the firing from the Alabama was observed to slacken, and she appeared to be making head sail and shaping her course by land, which was distant about nine miles.

At 12:20 the Confederate vessel was in a disabled and sinking state.

The encounter was witnessed by the English steam-yacht Deerhound, which made towards the Alabama at this moment, and in passing the Kearsage was requested to assist in saving the crew of the Alabama. When the Deerhound was still at a distance of two hundred yards the Alabama sank, and the Deerhound then lowered her boats, and with the assistance of those from the sinking vessel succeeded in saving about forty men, including Captain Semmes and fifteen officers.

The Kearsarge was apparently much disabled.

The Alabama's loss in killed and wounded is as follows: Drowned, one officer and one man. Killed, six men; wounded, one officer and seventeen men. Total—eight killed and seventeen wounded.

Captain Semmes is slightly wounded in the hands.

The Kearsarge's boats were lowered, and with the assistance of the French pilot, succeeded in picking up the remainder of the crew.

Before going out to fight Captain Semmes confided to a gentleman on shore his journals, and all the documents connected with the cruise of the Alabama.

The London Morning *Herald* says the Alabama was terribly in want of repairs. Her copper was strengthened to such an extent as to deprive her of her only advantage, superiority of speed, while the Kearsarge was fresh from port, and kept purposely in order for the contingency of an encounter with the Alabama.

The Kearsarge was, however, from the first overmatched. The crew of the Kearsarge consisted of one hundred and fifty to her one hundred and twenty, and the Kearsarge carried two rifled guns more than the Alabama, the Alabama carrying no guns of that calibre.

It is stated that a formal challenge to fight was given by the Kearsarge, and accepted by Captain Semmes.

According to some accounts the Kearsarge had sustained considerable damage, her sides being torn open, showing the chain plating. A despatch, however, from Cherbourg, where it is presumed the Kearsarge has arrived says that she has suffered no damage of importance, and that none of her officers were killed or wounded, and only three of her seamen slightly injured.

The Kearsarge captured sixty-eight of the officers and crew of the Alabama.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—LANDING OF CAPT. SEMMES AT SOUTHAMPTON.

A letter to the London *Times*, dated at South apton, England, June 21, says:

"The English steam yacht Deerhound, belonging to John Lancaster, of Hindley Hall Wigan, Lancashire, arrived here last night and anded Captain Semmes (commander of the late Confederate steamer Alabama), thirteen officers and forty-two men, who were rescued from drowning after the action off Cherbourg yesterday, which resulted in the destruction of the world-renowned Alabama. From interviews held this morning with Mr. Lancaster with Captain Jones (master of the Deerhound), and with some of the Alabama's officers, and from information gleaned in other quarters, I am enabled to furnish you with the following particulars in connection with the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsarge.

"On arriving at Cherbourg at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, by railway from Caen, Mr. Lancaster was informed by the captain of his yacht, which was lying in harbor awaiting its arrival, that it was reported that the Alabama and the Kearsarge were going to fight each other in the morning. Mr. Lancaster, whose wife, niece and family were also on board his yacht, decided not to go out in the morning and see the combat.

"The Alabama left Cherbourg harbor about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, and the Kearsarge was then several miles out to seaward, with her head in shore. The action took place at 12:20 the Confederate vessel was in a disabled and sinking state.

"Captain Semmes is a thin, wiry-built man, with a keen and determined air. He is about fifty years of age, with a small red, pointed face, and a beard and moustache in the American style. He had on a very old naval officer's cap, and an English naval lieutenant's jacket. He did not wear any strangers at his hotel. His first lieutenant is a fine looking young man. In answer to questions Captain Semmes said that he left all the property he possessed and all his money in the Alabama. Some of the officers and seamen were picked up from the Kearsarge when she fired the first shot.

"Be this as it may, it is certain that the Alabama commenced the firing, and as it is known that the guns were pointed for a range of two thousand yards, and that the second shot she fired, is about half a minute after the first, went right into the Kearsarge, that may be taken as the true distance between the two ships. The firing became general from both vessels at the distance of a little under a mile, and was kept up on both sides, for an hour and a quarter in rapid succession, being at no time during the action were they less than a quarter of a mile from each other. Seven complete circles were made in the period over which the fight lasted. It was calculated by those on board that the Alabama fired in all about one hundred and fifty rounds, some single guns, and some broadsides of three or four, and the Kearsarge about one hundred, the majority of which were seven-inch shells. The Alabama's were principally Blakeley's pivot guns. In the early part of the action the relative firing was about three from the Alabama to one from the Kearsarge, but as it progressed the latter gained the advantage, having apparently a much greater quantity of steam. She appeared to have an advantage over the Alabama of about three knots an hour, and was seen passing and repassing her antagonist to and fro. In addition, while the Alabama seemed to have very little steam on.

"At length the Alabama's rudder was disabled by one of her opponent's heavy shells, and they hoisted sails; but it was soon reported to Captain Semmes by one of his officers that his ship was sinking fast. Her pivot guns were kept ported till the muzzles were actually under water, and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was settling down. Captain Semmes gave orders for the men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which were sent from the Kearsarge. Many of them who were wounded were ordered by Captain Semmes to be placed in the Alabama's boats and taken on board the Kearsarge, which was, as far as possible, observed.

"Captain Semmes and those above mentioned were saved in the Deerhound's boats; and when it was ascertained that the water was clear of every one that had life left, and that no more help could be rendered, the yacht steamed away for Cowes, and thence to this port.

"The Kearsarge, after the fight, has for some time past been in hot pursuit of the Alabama, which vessel Captain Winslow was determined to follow everywhere till he overtook his enemy. She, after the fight, made sail and came up with one of the vessels of the Chinese expeditionary force returning to England, and ran alongside with her guns pointed and crew at quarters, as she could not be convinced of her mistake, for the expeditionary vessel was very much like the celebrated Confederate cruiser. The Kearsarge was then described as likely to prove a formidable overmatch for the Alabama, having higher steam power and greater rate of speed, a crew nearly double that under Captain Semmes, and, unlike her sister ship the Tuscarora, carrying ten long eight-inch, very heavy seven-inch shell guns—the so-called bolts-and-blads of the American navy. The Alabama, on the contrary, is stated to have had only two heavy rifled guns and six broadside thirty-two pounders.

"The crew of the Alabama comprised in all about one hundred and fifty when she left Cherbourg, and ten or twelve have been known to be drowned, the difference between these and the number brought home by the Deerhound being, it is hoped, saved by the boats of the Kearsarge, or some friends not to be found in the vicinity. The French men-of-war vessel Couronne did not come out beyond three miles. The surgeon of the Alabama was an Englishman, and, after getting those he could himself to the wounded of some of

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, July 7, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parvlance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Sky-light on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Parvin, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvlance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvlance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

Maximilian.

A writer in a recent number of the Chambers' *Journal* says that the people of the United States are peculiarly and pre-eminently sensational, and cites in support of his assertion the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon which he philosophizes thus:—"But what was the real feeling? Friendship to England?—not much. Any special regard for the prince, probably destined, one day, to be monarch of a great and rival empire?—not the least. There was the simple determination to let him see that he was in a great country—the wish at once to gratify their own pride of country, and to dazzle and astonish their guest. Probably such motives are common enough wherever people entertain other people; but this spirit of ostentation and glorification was, in this case, stimulated to its highest pitch." Supposing this to be true, and that we acknowledge it as a rule of interpretation, may we not believe that the tremendous glorification which has characterised the entry of MAXIMILIAN into Mexico is merely one of the sensations. Our latest advices are that the new Emperor and Empress left Orizaba for the City of Mexico on the 8th ult.; that the aboriginal natives crowded the road in immense numbers, testifying their joy in the most curious manner, and that at one point a deputation presented the Empress with a crown of massive gold, said to have been worn by an ancient monarch of their own race, and preserved as a religious relic. This is the last ovation, and surely, considering the fact of which only a few weeks ago we were assured, that MAXIMILIAN never would be welcomed by the Mexican people, it is a curious circumstance. But the British philosopher whom we have quoted, would credit it all to the common account of "the sensational character" of the Mexican people. If this rule holds good, then Maximilian and his wife are just as much sensationalists as a company of circus-riders, and will only be a species of "nine days' wonder" on this continent. If Napoleon, the other Emperor, should find his warlike forces needed at some other point, and should deem it discreet to draw them off because they were so needed, probably the Mexican people might deem it the opportune time for another sensation, for whether the doctrine regarding admirability be true or not, the hazardous experiment to which Maximilian has made himself a party, is, to say the least, one which has no place in the hearts of the Mexican people. Either this is true or they will be false to their previous history, and to the irrepressible destiny of the American continent.

Too the Mark.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, draws largely on the credulity of its readers, when it doles out to them such stuff as the following:

"The Democracy will alone be found true to the end, to liberty and Union one and indispensable, while the bad leaders and adherents of the Abolition candidate for the Presidency will not agree to any peace without dissolution, although many honest members of that body do not desire it, and will yet be compelled to make the touchstone of fealty before this final issue."

The "Democracy" here referred to, has an unbroken record in favor of slavery. By its steady adherence to the slaveocracy it enabled the South to launch the rebellion. It is to the Democratic party that the rebels now look for success. Nowhere else does it find the slightest manifestation of sympathy. Whenever you find a rebel at heart he expects to vote with the Democratic party, if he votes at all. Whenever you find a man spending his breath for JEFF DAVIS, he has an equal quantity left for the Democratic party. It is not three weeks since the Democratic members of Congress with but five exceptions, voted in a body against submitting to the people the simple proposition, whether Slavery shall be abolished or not, according to the form in the Constitution. The simple reason was, they knew that the people would decree the death of Slavery, and by killing the motion to submit, as they did, they gave to Slavery a new lease of life, and the rebellion the advantage which the institution confers.

The only Union which the Democrats propose to save is the one which JEFF. DAVIS is for. If this is not the fact, we ask the *Post* to explain what it means. How do you propose to "be true to liberty and the Union?" What are you for? Do you maintain that JEFF. DAVIS will consent to terms that do not contemplate the success of the rebellion, and the consequent perpetuity of Slavery? If you have got a way to save the Union, and at the same time to be "true to liberty," let us know what it is. This is the time for discussing the question, and we hope the Democratic organ will talk sense.

Of Course.

The so-called Democratic press, after denouncing without measure the commutation clause as unjust to the poor man and as favoritism to the rich man, now that it is repealed, denounces the repeal as oppressive and tyrannical. So far was this opposition to commutation carried, that in some of the cities the Democratic masses were stimulated to riot and bloodshed They now, no doubt, but for the certain consequences, would be equally ready to repeat the scenes of violence and bloodshed.

Of course, this is Democratic consistency and devotion to principle; at least the organs of that party will undertake to have it so appear. But the fact is, it is only additional evidence that the Democracy are actuated neither by principle nor patriotism, but are for and against measures by turns, without regard to either, in order always to be opposed to the Government and on the side of the rebels.

France and the Rebels.

The representations of Mr. Dayton in regard to permitting war vessels to be built in French ports, have been crowned with success. The advices received from Paris, announce that the French government has positively forbidden the sailing of the Yeddo and Ozakka for the Southern states; and as the vessels are not at all suitable for commercial purposes the company owning them now hopes to sell them either to the government of Denmark or Peru.

The Blubbering Scoundrel.

SEMMES, the pirate, when the good Union ship Kearsage sent the Alabama to the bottom, was picked up in the water, bellowing lustily to be rescued from a deserved fate. He did not appeal in vain. British and French neutrals were at hand to "take him up gently" that he might be afterward lionized—for what, his admirers may know; we do not. But for the assistance of the Deerhound, SEMMES would have gone to the bottom, where his vessel sunk. The rescuing of him was cutting short the ends of justice. Why did not the English neutrals come out with an armed steamer or two, so as to make sure of success for the Alabama? That would have been carrying their good feeling for the pirate only a step further, and been entirely in accordance with their feelings

The Alabama was a British ship, and her destruction is essentially a defeat of the British in a fair and square sea-fight. This is the fact that comes home to thousands of Englishmen. That they have got the blubbering pirate, will not go far to heal the mortification which this defeat will occasion Englishmen.

This is the genuine view of the contest. The victory was over the British, and they know it; let them make the most of the half-drowned SEMMES.

The New Secretary.

It is understood that Mr. FESSENDEN, the new Secretary, does not intend to put on the shoes which Mr. CHASE left behind him—in other words, he will adopt another policy in managing the finances of the country. The notice for proposals for a loan of $33,000,000, the amount of unaccepted offers under the last advertisement, have been withdrawn, and the new Secretary will address himself at once to the task of reducing the volume of currency in circulation. The New York *Post* contends that a reduction at once will be impossible, and "to talk of contraction and promise it, without the ability to produce it, is to distract needlessly the public mind, and aggravate the evils that exist." Even if contraction cannot be realized at once, the knowledge that there is no danger of further expansion will have a good effect, which the certainty incident to this change, of a policy according to the recognized principles of finance, will tend to heighten. It is not, perhaps, what Mr. FESSENDEN will do, so much as what he will not do, that will effect the country. Herein is the ground of confidence that has sprung up and bids fair to grow strong and universal.

The Happy Family of Tammany.

On the 4th, the Tammany Society of New York, celebrated in their usual manner, the anniversary of our National Independence. The various factions of the Democracy appear to have been brought together, each to express his sentiments in his own way. Elijah F. Purdy, the "Old Har Worse," and Grand Sachem of the Wigwam of Tammany, presided and delivered an address in which he took occasion to thank God and General McClellan for what they had done. "Thanks, too, to the great captain of the age, George B. McClellan; high praise to him for his heroic deeds. Mr. District Attorney A. Oakey Hall delivered the oration in which he denounced the Administration as imbecile, corrupt and tyrannical, and compared it to the Government of George the Third during the Revolution. At the close of the oration the Hon. Hiram Walbridge quickly rose, and after making a short and pertinent address, in which he took occasion to say that the only way to put down the rebellion was to fight it down, offered a series of sterling war resolutions which the meeting adopted unanimously. Thus was Tammany committed to the war path, rather contrary, however, to the programme.

Closing Hours of Congress.

The Senate met Monday morning, at nine o'clock, and immediately took up the House bill assessing a special tax on incomes. The question occurring on its passage, Mr. SUMNER desired to amend by adding a provision for taxing whisky on hand. After a lengthy debate, in which Messrs. SUMNER, SHERMAN, TRUMBULL and HARLAN participated, the bill as adopted by the House was passed by yeas 29, nays 7. Mr. HARRIS, of New York, called up the bill to regulate the sessions of the Circuit and District Courts of the Northern District of New York, but no action was taken on it. Mr. SPRAGUE denied the charges of FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., that he had received special privileges from Secretary CHASE, by which he had or would make some millions of dollars. After the passage of a bill for the relief of the pupillshers of the *Globe*, the Senate, at half-past twelve, adjourned without day.

The House met at ten o'clock, when Mr. WASHBURNE offered a resolution renewing to our officers, soldiers and seamen, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, the profound and heartfelt thanks of Congress for their services, and its sympathy for their sufferings, and congratulating them on their successes and triumphs, and expressing the hope of a speedy termination of the contest and their return to the peaceful pursuits of life. In offering this resolution, Mr. WASHBURNE briefly contrasted our present situation with what it was on the last Fourth of July. He referred in eloquent terms to the achievements of Lieut. Gen. GRANT one year ago on the Mississippi, and to his recent successes with the army of the Potomac, and concluded by remarking that the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress would adjourn under favorable auspices. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The Senate bill to test submarine inventions was then passed. Mr. STEVENS, from the joint committee to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President had no further communication to make, but said: "God bless you all." The Speaker then declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

The New Tariff Law.

The leading features of this law are as follows: The duty on Tea is 25 cents per pound; Sugar, 3 cents per pound; Sugar, refined, 5 cents per pound; Confectionery, 15 cents per pound, 30 cases, 8 cents per gallon; Brandy, first proof, $2 50 per gallon; other Spirits, first proof $2 per gallon; Cordials, first pr of, $1 per gallon; Rhum, $1 60 per gallon; Champaigne, $6 per dozen quarts; all other spir tuous liquors, 100 per cent. ad valorem. The duties upon Cigars are almost prohibitory. On Cigars of all kinds, valued at $15 or less per 1,000, 75 cents per pound, and 20 per cent. ad valorem; values at $16, and not over $40 per 1,000, $1 25 cents per pound, and 30 per cent. ad valorem; valued at over $30, and not over $45 per 1,000, $2 per pound and 30 per cent; ad valorem; valued at over $45 per 1,000, $4 per pound, and 60 per cent. ad valorem; paper cigars or cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subjected to the same duties imposed on cigars. On Snuff, of all descriptions, 50 cents per pound. On Tobacco in leaf, manufactured and not stemmed, 35 cents per pound. On Tobacco manufactured, 50 cents per pound.

MEDIATION ABROAD.—A Paris letter remarks that the talk of mediation continues, and the secessionists assert that France has again informed England that she is ready to join in an offer of mediation whenever England may think proper. On our side we have no certain means of knowing whether this be true or not; but inasmuch as the moment, according to all precedent, is the one which is not generally chosen as the proper one for such an offer, we may assume with the greatest security that this, like Lee and Johnson's "drawing" operations, is a false alarm. The moment for the offer of a mediation, is when one of the combatants is beaten, but will only accept terms of settlement from a third party, or when the two combatants are fairly exhausted, and the leaders of their arms waiting for something to turn up. Neither of these conditions have arrived, at least so far as the North is concerned, and as no mediation would be offered but on the basis of the rebellion—that is to say, no mediation to which England was a party—none will probably be offered under the present aspect of affairs. The secessionists here hope that Lord Palmerston, alarmed at the prospect of being thrown out of power, would so far come over on to Tory ground as to go with France in the offer of mediation. It has been reported that he had pledged himself to this line of conduct. But whether this be true or not, it is evident that a Tory Cabinet could do little more for the rebels than the present one has done, and that the existence of the present Cabinet turns upon European and not upon American affairs.

We should judge from the accounts that dead men lay loose about the gambling hells of Germany suicides of unlucky ones—and that an American battle was nothing to them in point of numbers. They shoot, hang and drown themselves with no sort of regard to the public's feelings, who see on every free a dead body, in every pond a corpse, and brains distributed upon every bush.

In The Bowels of the Earth.

We have already called attention to the fact that, owing to the scarcity of labor in the coal mining districts, as well as the dissatisfaction of the miners, the coal owners are turning their attention to the propriety of introducing machinery for cutting coal, akin to that which is in operation in many of the collieries of England and Scotland. We now propose to briefly review an able article on this subject, which we find in "Good Words" one of the best of the British monthlies. At a time when there is so much revolution in the labor market as at pre ent, it cannot fail to be of importance to the laborer as well as to the capitalist, to know by what means he may be released from the toil of what he may have regarded as the business of his life, and enabled to devote his energies in another field, in which not only the dignity of his nature, but his physical comfort, and the incressing absolute necessities of the country may be served. Labor-saving machinery needs no apology, for its mission has ever been to promote the interests of mankind, and to reveal to the bone and sinew of the nation that mental, as well as muscular activity, is necessary to carry on the great enterprise of our national existence.

The fact must be apparent to all that in this country we have been too much absorbed in the manual part of business, while we paid too little attention to the ideal, or to the intellectual requirements of trade and commerce; indeed this has been the case, more or less, in all countries. It is this mis ake which has made the social distinctions that have divided our people into classes, these classes again into jealous cliques, and the cliques in their turn into mischief-making, and evil plotting fraternities. Society divided against itself, the very elements that should work along smoothly and naturally jarring with each other instead of harmonizing, obstructing rather than helping the working out of our social salvation. It is to machinery that we must look, after all, for the elements of peace and harmony. Years ago, if our cities had used horses instead of men to draw the apparatus to fires; if at a later day still, steam engines had been used instead of hand pumps; if sweeping machines had been used to clean our streets instead of men, and so on, that great political organization which misinformed and deceived the South would have been destitute of its strong arm at the ballot-box, and to-day we should have been living at peace with our neighbors and would have conquered universal liberty by the activity of those forces which have been turned into the channels of manual labor. But as civilization progresses and man finds his proper place in the social scale, he will call aloud for machinery and invest his own genius in the pleasant and happy task of developing the utmost power of the mechanical forces, and in this way

"Serve God by helping men."

The article to which we referred in the outset is full and interesting. From it we gather some statistical information which is put in a concise form. The United States, with its vast surface of 3,000,000 square miles, has one square mile of coal-field to every 15 square miles of territory. Great Britain has one to every 30 of surface; Belgium has one to every 22½ of surface, and France has one to every 200 miles of surface. Then, in order to ascertain the cubic measure of the coal reserves in the great coal-fields of the world, their respective areas in square miles are multiplied by their respective observed or assumed depths of available coal, and the following is the result:

Belgium (assuming her coal fields to possess the high average thickness asserted of 60 feet of coal) contains about..... tons.	86,000,000,000
France (with the same thickness) about.....	59,000,000,000
The *British Islands* (adopting 35 ft. as the average thickness) nearly.....	142,500,000,000
Pennsylvania (computing the average of workable coal at 25 feet) has.....	316,400,000,000
Whole *Appalachian Coal-field* (adopting the same proportion).....	1,387,500,000,000
Great Middle Coal-field of the United States in Indiana, Illinois and Western Kentucky (also with an average of 25 feet).....	1,277,500,000,000
Great Western Coal field in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Texas, computing the latter at the mean thickness of the coal.....	739,000,000,000
All the productive coal-fields of North America, about.....	4,000,000,000,000

It is computed that at the present rate of consumption the coal fields of Great Britain must be thoroughly exhausted at the lapse of two hundred or three hundred years from this time. It is further demonstrated that owing to the great depth which must be penetrated, and the consequent augmentation of warmth caused by the increased density of the air, it will eventually become not merely difficult for man to labor in those depths, but utterly impossible. This will make it apparent that as the already very deep veins of England become exhausted at their present altitude, the demand for coal will be made on other fields much nearer the surface, such as are on this side of the Atlantic. This increased demand it will be impossible to meet even in a few years, for, at any price, labor will be unobtainable.

Our author informs us that "no matter what the latitude, or climate, or elevation above the sea-level of the spot penetrated by the mine-shaft, the rocky crust grows warmer at the swift rate of 1° of Fahrenheit of average for each 60 feet of progress downwards. With this increment of temperature the natural warmth of 1800 feet is 83° higher than at the surface, or rather more than 80° of Fahrenheit; that is to say, the miner is called on to exert his best muscular forces, often in a constrained posture and debilitated by bad air, where the walls of the mine and the atmosphere around him are almost as hot as the air and soil at the equator in the shade." He also informs us that an important position of the coal in the deeper coal basins in Britain lies at depths approaching, and even far exceeding, 4,000 feet, and this is equivalent to an augmentation of the warmth to the miner of some 56½° of the thermometer due to depth, and more than 13° due to increase of density in the air; that is to say, equivalent to a temperature of about 125°. This far surpasses that of any climate upon the earth's surface, and is altogether too hot and relaxing for any human being to work in.

Now, there are causes of a loftier character than the dissatisfaction of miners or the mere scarcity of labor. And the idea that man must give place to machinery—that the miner must leave the depths and dwell upon the surface—live nearer to society and possess himself of its virtues and accomplishments, is as sure to establish itself as the fact that the necessity of redemption from the curse of labor reveals itself more clearly every day.

The invention of the machine for cutting coal has been completed in Yorkshire, England, and has been brought to a high state of proficiency. The patentees are FIRTH, DONNISTHORPE & Co We extract the description of the machine, and some account of its workings:

The engine is a large iron cylinder, with a piston and piston-rod working to and fro in the cylinder, and terminating in a powerful iron or steel fork, which cuts the coal, working long work in any desired direction, and at a very material saving in waste from hewing or "kirving." The power which gives the requisite motion to the piston and pick is that of *compressed air*, condensed by the steam-engine stationed at all collieries near the pit mouth, and this elastic air is conveyed by means of iron tubes under the whole of the seam to the places where the coal is to be disturbed from its long repose and cut away from the exposed edge of the face of the seam. The compressed air is supplied by the steam-engine into a receiver at the pit-head during its otherwise idle hours, or by its surplus power while drawing up the coal, or pumping out the water, from the workings, and is compressed to a tension of 45 or 50 pounds to the square inch. It is led at the West Hartley Company's Colliery from the receiver in metal pipes four and a half inches in diameter, down the main shafts (one 480 feet) deep, and thence in pipes of a less diameter to the workings, tubes of one or one and a quarter inch calibre ring into the cylinder of the machine, and by means of a valve, when set free at each alternating stroke of the piston, imparts to the adjacent portions of the mine a pure, dry, cool atmosphere, from a well-known law of gases, that when gases, highly compressed they develop heat of temperature, and that when expanded under a relaxation of pressure, they quickly acquire a state of comparative coldness. We have, indeed, before us in a paper descriptive of this mechanical coal cutter, read to the British Association at its late meeting at Newcastle, that the air issues at a temperature very little below zero of freezing point. The machine is supported by a cast-iron frame of great solidity and firmness, and is of a size and weight proportioned to the thickness and fineness of the bed of coal to be cut. It is constructed so as to give the blow of the pick or cutter, either by the *pull* or the *push* of the piston. The form of engine hitherto found to unite the greatest degree of convenience with efficiency in practice is that known as of the "oscillating cylinder" principle. It has the merit of combining compactness of shape with a very small amount of friction in the working parts. The whole structure rests upon wheels with flanges, which are sometimes single, sometimes double as the exigencies of the work demand. It is propelled or drawn into the coal-field by a wheel and screw, on a ratchet and pinion, attached to one side of the engine. On the opposite side is a valve-screw, for regulating by hand the admission of the air to the working of the stroke of the piston. The machine is also, in some specimens made self acting, much after the fashion of the steam hammer. When working in the main seams upon the little inferior in the rear of it, moves the ratchet screw connected with the gearing of the under-carriage, and thereby propels the whole machine along the line of the seam, the main bed parallel to the front of the coal seam, a small distance equal to the longitudinal pitch of the pick, and at each swiftly repeated blow, this encroachment, of an inch or so, is recorded to the end of the "bench" or working face. In seams of coal of a thickness not less than three feet, the driver or miner sits on a seat slid into the end of the machine, but in thinner coal beds he must rest kneeling on a truck running on low pulleys or rollers, and travelling in the rear of the cutting machine. The tram-road, carrying the coal-cutter, is made of T rails fastened upon cross sleepers. This railway is of a guage which also suits the wagons in which the detached coal is carried away from the "benks" or faces, where it has been mined; and when all the fragmentary coal is cleared away, the tram-railway, easily taken apart and re-united, is transplanted closer up to the face of the coal seam, and the process of cutting by the engine is resumed.

But this machine has another quality which commends it to use, in that it is destined to furnish important assistance in the ventilating and cooling of all deep and over warm collieries. Some idea of its value in this respect may be gathered from the following facts:

One machine, working, we shall say, 90 blows of the pick per minute, discharges, of condensed air, about 100 cubic feet per minute, which immediately becomes 300 cubic feet of cold air at the normal density. Now an ordinary roomy colliery will employ at least five of these machines, a number productive of some 1500 cubic feet of cold air per minute. But in a very well ventilated coal mine of medium capacity, the average supply of good air to each working face is, or should be, about 2000 or 2500 cubic feet per minute. This proves that each machine is competent to supply from 12 to 15 per cent. of the ventilation, with this all-important incidental benefit, that whereas the intrawn current of air acquires in its progress a warmer temperature, and grows progressively more foul and unwholesome, the air, let off by the machine, arrives perfectly fresh, and pure and cool, precisely at the localities where the workmen are most in need of such an atmosphere. This cooling and purifying of the air at the precise spots where good air is so indispensable, magnifies this secondary function of the machine, and makes the mere proportion of fresh atmosphere it contributes to the general ventilation. Observations and calculations from careful experiments indicate that in a coal mine having a mean temperature of say 70 degrees, the reduction in the warmth of the general mass of air will amount to about five degrees, but in the immediate vicinity of the miners the cooling action is obviously much more than this difference.

Another incidental advantage, the full importance and value of which we cannot overestimate, is the powerful jet of pure cold air must exercise to dilute and chill the "fire-damp," or explosive compound of the native coal-gas and the atmospheric air, and keep it below the proportions and temperature promotive of mine explosions. The inventors are fully aware of this valuable property in their machine, and are now planning a method of directing a portion at least of the ventilating puff of the pure cool air where it will be most efficient in counteracting the fire-damp. The writer of this has seen the machine in operation, and is now better than he was before in a colliery where the atmosphere of the coal seams was so pure, so cool, and so wholesome to the respiratory organs; and he asks, could a more inviting picture, or more convenient one of the parts of a mine most needing it, be asked for?

It is easy, from this wonderful attribute of the compressed air coal-cutting apparatus, to see that may henceforth supply all our long established misgivings as to the capacity of the mining art to perforate the earth's crust to almost any dep ts, to which we may inductively refer that the deepest pits in Europe, coal field any where descend. In a coal seam three feet three inches thick, where 1,900 tons per week are cut and withdrawn, there is a saving of 27 men all very unwholesome and severe toil of "pick work."

To get a just notion of the wonderful strength, speed, accuracy and economy, with which this beautiful piece of mechanism, the machine, does its task, one must go into one of the collieries where the invention is used, and behold it, as the writer did, performing smoothly and easily, its work like some living thing. Seated on it, watching its movements, noting the deep yet sleuner groove it so swiftly cuts in the solid coal, and measuring accurately its expert and quick-y-repeated strokes, and then measuring the work done, the beholder's surprise at its amazing efficiency increase until it is presently lifted to admiration and enthusiasm.

A purely incidental accompaniment of the swift hand blows given respectively by the human machine and the iron one as they swing their picks into the coal, betrays in a curious manner the amazing difference in the energy of their strokes. At each blow the miner delivers, he suddenly, as his pick descends, relaxes his fully inflated lungs, and pants loudly. So likewise the machine, but at every stroke it gives, the condensed air of three atmospheres escaping, makes a noise by its sudden emission somewhat of the tone and loudness of a highly excited bull-dog.

The machine, when we inspected it, was for the greater part of the working at the astonishing speed of 120 strokes per minute, or at the rate of two a second; and it cut a remarkably regular six-inch groove, or narrow incision, always level with the floor of the coal seam, and not exceeding two inches, or two and a half in width, throughout the entire line of its course along the coal. By a second traverse of the face of the coal, this groove is deepened to thirty inches, and by a third to thirty-six inches, or one yard. The miner, or, more strictly speaking now, the engineer, who sits on a little seat attached to the rear of the machine, and controls its progress and the speed of its stroke, is able by this mechanism in the coldest, "skirvy," or undercut the coal, to the extent of fifteen or twenty yards per hour. This is his regular average rate of work. Now, a good, skilful miner, employing the labor of two boys, will undercut about seven and a half yards per day, working eight hours, or a little less than one yard per hour, so that the machine, in the amount of cutting it can effect, is equal to at least fifteen or twenty able-bodied men.

* The Duration of our Coal-Fields; by Henry D. Rodgers, L.L.D., F.R.S., &c. Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow.

Late from Sherman—Our troops between the Main Rebel Army and Atlanta.

The following extract of a letter from Lt. HOWELL J. DAVIS, of the 40th Pennsylvania Veteran Infantry, to Capt. NEAL CRAIG of the same Regiment now in this city wounded, furnishes us with reliable information of a very late date from Sherman's Army, and will be read with interest. It is written in the field, amidst active operations and on the eve of an important movement against the enemy at Atlanta, Ga.

IN THE FIELD NEAR MARIETTA, Ga., June 28, 1864.

* * * * *

"I addressed a letter to you on the 14th inst. and gave all particulars of our movements from the 27th of May, when you left us, to that time Since then we have had a hard time of it The following day after writing, our Corps advanced. Gen. William Hemsen in the centre, Butterfield the right and Geary on the left. After advancing two miles we met the rebel skirmishers. The left wing of our Regiment was deployed as skirmishers, to cover the front of our Brigade, the Acting Major in command. We advanced and drove the rebels into their ranks. We moved up to within fifty yards of their works and drew their fire while the Brigade was building works. At daylight we were ordered back into the works. The loss of the left wing of our Regiment was thirty-two, principally in companies "G," "H," and "A." We did not lose a man in our company. We had a very heavy timber immediately in front which is the cause of our getting off so fortunately. The next day we marched on them with artillery, which proved to be too hot for them, for as soon as it got dark they evacuated their position. We followed them up at daylight for about two miles, when we run against another rebel line. After two days' fighting we again drove them out; followed them to within two miles of Marietta, where we were again brought to a stand by their works, and after fighting night and digging intrenchments all day and night, we were relieved by the Fourth Corps. We started to establish a new line. After manœuvring around for two days, Old Joe made a bold dash for the Atlanta Pike, our First Division on the right. After crossing the Pike we formed in line of battle, our Brigade (First) on the road, our regiment supporting Battery "A," First New York Brass Guns. We received orders to build breastworks in front of the Battery. The boys had just commenced to lay rails when our skirmishers were driven in from a wood, across an open field, the rebels close after them. They came out of the woods six lines deep, and came for the Battery on a run, yelling like so many demons. The Battery op ned on them with shell, and when they were within distance, gave them grape and canister, which tore great gaps in their lines; but on they came. Our boys (infantry) held their fire until they got within fifty yards, when we raised up and gave them a volley, which staggered them, and before they recovered we gave them another, which was too much for them, for they turned about and made for the woods, pell mell, and much faster than they had advanced, our regiment and the battery giving it to them at every step. Just as we turned them from their advance on the battery, which seemed a moment before too powerful to resist, we gave them three cheers with a will, and the ou ard guard sent up a shout that made the woods ring. It would have done your heart good to have been present to have helped us cheer. We gave him

REBEL NEWS.

Extracts From Late Rebel Papers, July, 1864.

STINTING OUR PRISONERS.

The sutler's post at Castle Thunder, through which the prisoners have heretofore been supplied with food and articles not included in regular daily rations, has been abolished. Hereafter no supplies are to be furnished prisoners on private account, except upon an order through the commandant of the post, and find read by Major Carrington, the Provost Marshal. The order went into effect yesterday.

A GOOD RIDDANCE—WHERE ARE THEY GONE TO.

Within the past forty-eight hours Richmond has been relieved of the presence of over three thousand Yankee prisoners. About a thousand remain, but they will soon follow their brethren. The number of Yankee wounded in the hospitals in Richmond is about twelve hundred, but they are dying at a pretty rapid rate per day.

BELLE ISLE.

This Yankee resort has been opened again, and some hundred prisoners of war in Richmond have been forwarded there for safe keeping.

FOURTH OF JULY.

It occurs on next Monday. There are many who suppose that the fanatical Yankee, Grant, will accept the day and its auguries as an opportunity for a grand attack upon our lines at Petersburg, and making a glorious tableaux of himself amid a blaze of glory, waving of flags, general huzzahs and whisky drinking. It will be in vain. The Fourth of July, 1863, at Vicksburg will not be repeated at Petersburg in 1864, though but-hery may be thrown in to give *eclat* to the Yankee holiday.

DEATH OF THE FIVES.

Yesterday was the last day in which the old fives could be funded or paid away in public dues for the amount upon their face. To-day they are discounted at thirty-three and a third by law, as they have been all along by traders. Old fives that have heretofore been thick as leaves in the vale of Valambrosa, will now become scarce as hen's teeth, a sufficient number of fives of the new issue having been put forth to take their places in the affections and pockets of the people.

Preserving Fruit—A seasonable Article.

Nearly every one is fond of preserving fruits, but as generally made they are extremely unwholesome; at the present price of sugar "sweetmeats" made in the ordinary way are too expensive to be thought of by persons of ordinary means. Fruit demands—like the Jew in the *Merchant of Venice*—pound for pound, or as much sugar as fruit, and only the best and most costly kinds of the sugar should be used. It is very generally understood that the process of preserving fruit in air-tight cans is not only cheaper but far better than the old-fashioned way. By this method one-fourth the usual quantity of sugar in required, and instead of being a thick agglutinated mass when done, the cherries, plums, or what not, retain their natural color and flavor when properly put up. They not only appeal to the palate but please the eye, which is not the least important point gained in preparing food.

All that is necessary to succeed in preserving fruits in this way is to exclude the air from the jar. This is cheaply affected by boiling. The jars should be of glass, for through it the condition of the fruit can be seen perfectly and detected if it ferments, whereas with other material no warning is given until the vessel bursts, and the material is wasted, if it has not been well prepared. Some of our contemporaries prefer corks and cement for closing the mouths of the bottles or jars, but we regard this method as infinitely more troublesome, more costly, and less reliable in the hands of inexperienced persons than those cans which have an india rubber gasket in the mouth, which is composed by a a few stops of its equivalent.

With these jars any one can make a tight joint if they screw it up properly. A very great defect with jars of this kind is that the gaskets or rubber rings are too thin and the many uths of the jars are uneven. If the bottom of the stopper is uneven, as it generally is, it bears upon the gasket in some places, while it is open in others. This is a very annoying fault, and makers of such jars would consult their own interests by testing each one and its cover before it leaves their hands. This is easily done with water. If the jar when capped is not waste-tight, it certainly will not be air-tight. Another fault is in the leaving of great cavities inside the glass tops where they are made lighter. These cavities should be filled with plaster by the purchaser, for they contain air, and tend to cause the very evil they should prevent. A cheap and convenient way is to take a piece of stout fine linen and cover it thickly inside and outside with a cement made of beeswax and rosin. The latter article is very dear at present, and there is a good substitute for it in a pitch made from coal tar, which may be had in large cities by going down on wharves where vessels are being caulked, or in ship chandlery stores. The fruit should be put in a pot surrounded by boiling water, and the jar filled within an inch of the top. If it is fuller, the air below, as it rises, causes the contents to overflow and wet the top of the jar, so that the cement does not stick. When the fruit rises to the mouth of the jar, then is the time to apply the cover. Clap on the linen, covered thickly with cement, and tie it tightly. When the cover is cold the fruit will be depressed an inch or more if there is no air beneath. If the cover lies flat the air is not expelled and the fruit will spoil. Another way to test the vacuum is by suddenly turning the jar suddenly upside down when cold. If there is much air within, it will be seen escaping in bubbles through the mass to the top (in this case the bottom) of the jar. There will be some air at any rate; it is impossible to get a perfect vacuum in any vessel thats e. If the first trial fails, the cemented cover should not be pulled off. Place the jar in warm water again and bring it to a boil. If there is air below, the cover will rise like a light biscuit. Take it off, and make a small hole in the top and it will fail; then just at the moment the juice rises to the opening (or a little before) have ready a lump of cement and clap it over the pin hole. If this is done dexterously the operation cannot fail, and when cold the cover will show for itself whether it is tight or not. The necessity for wiping the cloth thoroughly and tying it tightly will be apparent when the pressure it has to sustain is borne in mind; that upon a jar two inches in diameter at the mouth being forty-five pounds. Fruit preserved in this way is much cheaper, more economical, and healthier. So far as the palate is concerned, there is no comparison with the old fashioned plans.

Profits on Paper.

We put it to the consciences of gentlemen farmers among our readers whether there is not more truth than poetry in the following extract which we make from "Mechanic's paper of "Wet Weather Work" in the last Atlantic:

"These estimates of farm profits, however, at all time, are very deceptive. A man can write up his own balance-sheet, but he cannot make up his neighbor's. There will be too many screws or pigs—loose which he cannot take into the reckoning. The agriculturals give us from time to time the most alluring 'cash accounts' of farm revenue, which make one regard, for a month or two thereafter, every sober-sided farmer I meet as a Rasselas,—'choring' and 'teaming it' in a Happy Valley; but shortly I come upon some retired citizen, turned farmer, and active member of a Horticultural Society, slipping about the doors of some 'Produce and Commission Store' for his winter stock of vegetables, butter and fruits,—and the fact impresses me doubtfully and painfully. It is not often, unfortunately, that printed farm accounts—most of all, model farm accounts—will clear close scrutiny. Sometimes there is direct reservation of any charge for personal labor or superintendence; sometimes an equally cheerful reticence in respect to any interest upon capital; and in nearly all of them such miniature expression of the cost of labor as gives a very shaky consistency to the exhibit.

"Farmers, I am aware, are not much given to figures, but outside the 'averagers' and agricultural writers, if they indulge in figures, ought to show some decent respect for the proprieties of arithmetic. I have before me now the Bi Monthly Report of the U. S. Agricultural Department for January and February, 1864, in the course of which it is gravely asserted, that in the event of a certain suggested rise on tobacco, the tobacco grower would find at the end of the year two hundred and ten per cent. of his crop unsold.

"Now, I am not familiar with the tobacco crop, and still less familiar with the Washington scheme of taxation, but whatever may be the exigencies of the former, and whatever may be the enormities of the latter, I find myself utterly unable to measure, even proximately, the misfortune of a tobacco grower who should find himself stranded with two hundred and ten per cent. of his crop, after his sales were closed! It is plainly a case involving a pretty large *quid pro quo*, if it be not a clear one of *sin quid*.

No Waste in the Universe.

What an economist is Nature, so made by God! She economises even the light that she so immensely possesses. It is on the other side of a candle, after the sun has gone down, as we say, when he is but rising on other lands, and sends it inconceivably far to us from the stars. She economizes heat, equalizing it for the life and health of the whole world, by currents in the air and ocean and of the electric fluid. She economises water, to answer a thousand successive, important purposes, in a thousand different places, with the same drop. How nicely and carefully she sifts out its minutest portions from the briny sea, to cleanse the air and revive the plants at this season, to fill the springs, and paint the sky, and support all human life! How, with her mighty elemental acies, she crumbles and bears down the barren rock from the mountains and the hills, to fertilise for boundless crops the valley and the grain! How she makes the ashes even of the dead spring into grass, and blossom into flowers! How, applying the same economy to crude mineral, from the very gravel in the ground she distils a curious, delicate wash to protect the tender stalks of the growing grain; though you may not think what perhaps cuts your hand to bleeding in this varnish of flint.

How she saves every hair, particle, nail-part, and exhalation to turn it to some account. How she converts ice, and the snow that manures the poor man's ground, into harvests of corn and wheat! How she nourishes her *vegetable* off-pring, so that her *animal* may not hunger! The roots of a shrub, thirsty for a supply that had been drawn aside by an artificial channel, have been known, in their resolution not to be defrauded, find their way to the acqueduct under ground, and bore a hole through its soft wooded plug, that every drop might drink its fill, as was divinely intended. To one who looks with a careless view on nature, it seems as if everything with her were in extravagant excess. We quote the line about "many a flower born to blush unseen," and we talk of the floods that are poured away to no purpose. But a closer inspection detects this error, and shows how frugal her utility, and perfect her order, enough, but "no room to insert a particle," how short are many re-arrange her forms to educate and give scope to human power.—*Rev. C. A. Bartol.*

Soon after the death of the poet Wordsworth, a man met a farmer of the neighborhood, and said to him: "You have had a great loss," "What loss?" "Why, you have lost the great poet." "Oh! aye," said the farmer, "he is dead, but I have no doubt I' wife'll carry on t' business, and make it as profitable as ever it was."

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, for five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

NO SECURITIES OFFER SO GREAT INDUCEMENTS, it is believed, as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $548,985,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $40,397,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

THESE BONDS MAY BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN SUMS FROM $50 UP TO ANY MAGNITUDE, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.

They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED in currency by the

1st National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

3d National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public Money, and all

Respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

je25-ow

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 8, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. C. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied Brick House, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 100, with a choice selection of rare Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. jy2-2w

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 59 Colwell street, a well finished 2 story house, in a quiet and retired place, yet easy of access by street cars on Pennsylvania avenue, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent, 89 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The Foundry, Machine Shop and two Frame Dwellings,

Corner of Butler and Carson sts., in the 9th Ward.

This valuable property fronting 120 feet on Butler street and 100 feet on Carson street, is offered for sale on favorable terms, with early possession.

Apply to S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent, 89 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je28

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of C. B. SEELY,

je 18-3w Diamond street.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Liberty avenue, at its fee t, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, Iron foundries, machine shops, &c. &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. W. MULLIN,

June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh21

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES, the most of which is cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. J. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For place and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

my3tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres in cultivation, the best Youghiogeny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The Improvements in part consist of a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for shipping, Loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable working of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or THOS. J. KENNA, Esq., Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Alleghany mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The Telegraph and Express office in connection with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool breezes and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the country and the thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for boating have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country but from both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information address

G. W. MULLIN,

je20om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This long established and well-known Hotel, nearly adjoining the beautiful Park of the celebrated Congress Spring, will be

OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS,

On the 1st day of June.

It has recently been greatly enlarged and improved, by the addition of many suites of commodious rooms, and a splendid Concert and Dining Saloon.

No pains will be spared to maintain the well-earned reputation of the house, and everything that the Proprietors can procure will be provided for the comfort and convenience of the guests.

je4-cm HATHORN & MCOMBER, Pro's.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, MCKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season, upon very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

MCKEESPORT, September, 1863. H. KLEINMAN.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

JOBBERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,

WATCH MATERIALS,

TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.

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AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.

☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.

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THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom.m..	8:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:00 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	11:50 p m
Thro. Express..	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	12:50 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	12:20 a m
John'n Accm'n..	3:00 p m	John'n Accm'n..	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station..	6:30 p m	1st Wall Station..	6:15 p m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	8:00 p m	4th do	6:10 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:00 a m	Chicago Express...	2:20 a m
Express	6:30 p m	Philadelphia "	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail.....	7:00 p m

Tad New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 8:40 p m. Returning leaves New Brighton Station at 5:30 a m, 9:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Allianoe Accomedation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:00 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:40 p m	Express.....	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport..	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport..	6:50 p m
2d " ..	6:15 p m	2d " ..	2:05 a m
Port Perry.....	7:00 a m	Port Perry.....	8:30 a m
Braddock's.....	4:15 p m	Braddock's.....	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail.....	7:00 p. m.
Express.....	3:30 p. m.	Express.....	9:55 a. m.
Accommodation.	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	5:10 a. m.	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express..	8:30 p. m.
do	1:45 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling.....	8:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation.	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Ac. com'n leaves Allegheny.....	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland.....	1:40 a. m.		
do	3:05 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibuses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.

A. G. Neubert.....15 St. Clair st.
J. Refelenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmhold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.

C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.

B First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....do ..... Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fifth st.
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.

S. Dalzell.....122 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.

Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.

James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.

C. R. Klug.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....3 Market st.

Coal Dealers.

Meakimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers

Cornwell & Kerr.....St. Clair street.

Cutlery.

James Bown.....126 Wood street.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market street.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Hardner.....36 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....61 Wood st.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming...corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Penn sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.5 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.

S. W. Spencer.....258 Penn st
Quincy A. Cott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford...cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price...cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Canal
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.

G Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....120 and 122 Second st.
Miller & Rickenson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihrasen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.

Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....59 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....87 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....Fifth street.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....G. S. HATFIELD.
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Reed & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....57 and 59 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.

H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....57 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
People's Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....96 Water st.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.

Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Rogers.....18 Fifth street.

Lawyers.

L. McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton Moreland.....86 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....138 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.

James Dalton.....410 Penn street.

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John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
M. Oppenheimer.....88 Wood street
W. H. Moore.....19 St. Clair street

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffmann.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.

Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.

Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewster, Sweet & Co.....corner Duquesne Way & Irwin st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Penn st. Bridge.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.

C. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central R'y.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilkes.....Fifth street.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....110 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Strouse.....23 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.

B. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....387 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....37 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony'.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
F. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....Stand 96 Third street.

Vitriol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

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J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.

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BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

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FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf), Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, JR.,

se22-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh. Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street,

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

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Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills, Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

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UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beaded Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.

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Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

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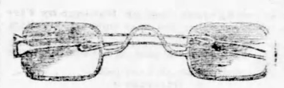
WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.



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PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

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CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

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SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those who wish to see clearly call and get the great relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebbles can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. DR. A. M'CANDLESS, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Amputees can be fitted with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. jy14-ly

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se15-ly

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is recommended the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured, and the cheapest in use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, from the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and are therefore competent to come to conclusions on what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery:

Quartermaster's Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SA

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Thursday, July 7, 1864.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, July 7, 1864.

Business was not very active yesterday. The and for the leading articles was moderate. ces rule high for the various descriptions of duce. The principal business transacted as in small parcels to meet the wants of the al trade. The weather was intensely hot a dull season is now fairly opened, and will loubt continue for the largest portion of the ent month. Among the sales we note the owing:

SOAP—The demand continues active. We note a further advance, as follows: Palm, German and Rosin, 10c ₱ lb; Chemical Olive 9c; Castile and Variegated, 17; variegated "Friendto Women," 9c; Barbers' Soap sold at $2 50 per dozen cakes.

CANDLES were advanced to the following, viz: moulds and dipped, 17c ₱ lb; crystalline, 20c; star, do, 28c ₱ lb.

LARD—The market was steady, with a moderate demand at 18c ₱ lb for leaf.

BACON—The market was firm, at a further advance. Sales 5,000 boxes No. 1 at 8c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with a good local demand. The stock on hand is not large. Holders, however, are not anxious to force sales. They seem resigned to wait and see what may turn up. The current rates for standard brands of Extra Family were $9 50@10; inferior lots sold at lower figures. Among the sales we note as follows: 200 bbls at $9 75@10; 125 bbls at $10; also, 206 bbls at $9 5 @9 75, all from store. Country brands of flour sold at $8 50@9 75 as per quality.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand appears to have fallen off, sales, of 44 bush apples at 10@11c; peaches, 50 bushels at 18@19c. The stock in the market at this time is not large.

GRAIN—The market was firm for most descriptions. The receipts were not large. Wheat was more fancied. The mills will pay the following rates: For Red, $1 80. White $1 85@1 90; 500 bush was shipped out at these figures. Barley was out of season; prices were nominal. Rye was more fancied; a small sale was reported at $1 65@1 70. Oats was firm at the advance we have previously noted. Sales of 620 bush at 95c@$1 from store. Corn was an article that attracted some attention. The rats at the depot were $1 40 from store; $1 48@$1 50; 600 bush was disposed of at these figures.

GROCERIES—The market was somewhat excited but is daily becoming more settled. Holders were firm and it would be difficult to purchase a large lot even at the given prices. A fair business was done at the following: Sugar—New Orleans, 23¼@34; Cuba 22@23—P Rico, 22½@23; Trushed 31—Coffee 29@29½. B coffee, 28½; Molasses sales 115@120; Coffee, Rio held at 47@48; Syrups were firm but prices were unchanged.

CHEESE.—The market was firm with a good local demand. Sales of 50 boxes W. R. 16@17c, and 40 boxes Hamburg 18c.

HAY—The demand was in advance of the supply, and prices were a shade higher. New was sold at $20 00@20 50, old at $30 00@35 00.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off, and holders were inclined to ask an advance; sales of 6 bbls at 25@26c.

CHEESE was firm at an advance; sales of 75 Ts at 12¾c.

WOOL was firm and in good request; sales of 40 bales at 92c@$1 00 ₱ lb.

BACON—The market was firm at the advance we have previously noticed. We note sales as follows: Shoulders 6000 lbs at 14½@15¾; Sides 3000 lbs at 16c; S. C. Hams 6000 lbs at 21@22c; Hams 2000 lbs at 19c.

POTATOES—The season for old is over. We omit quotations.

ONIONS—Was about as unsettled as ever We quote nominally at $1 75@1 85 per gall.

CRACKERS—Prices have advanced to the following prices, viz: Water 9c; Butter 10c; Boston 10c; Soda 10c; Sugar 13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, July 7, 1864.

The Oil Market yesterday was firm with a good enquiry. The amount on hand for sale was small. Prices ruled high. The river to Oil City continues low. Only light draught flats and keels can reach that point. Freights in oil are high and will remain so until we have a rise of water, which from all appearances will not be along very soon. The oil dealers are taking things cooly this warm weather. They have done a large business. They have done well and are well pleased with themselves and everybody else. The receipts by the Allegheny river of crude yesterday only amounted to 55 barrels. A few barrels came down by way of the A. V. R. Railroad, all of which was were conveyed East. The principle sales yesterday were in Refined, delivered in New York and Philadelphia during the present month.

CRUDE OIL—Buyers yesterday were not very anxious to force matters, hence we could learn but one sale of crude, amounting to 150 obls, at 41½@42c, but the only sale that can be under our notice will be found above.

REFINED OIL was more inquired for than crude. The sales reach 2,000 bbls refined, viz: 1,000 bbls, bonded, deliverable in Philadelphia, July 20, at 58c; 1,000 bbls, bonded, deliverable in New York, July 25th, at 92c. Prices—Sales 400 bbls, delivered on p. d. at 83c; 500 bbls, free, for August delivery, at 91c ₱ gallon *Residuum*—The market was firm, with a moderate demand. Sales 100 bbls, at 80 ₱ bbl.

Naphtha—The demand is limited. We heard of no transactions. Prices were unchanged.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Jas. Welkins	100	Wiles & Benny	11
H. Rosenbaugh	41	Pennock & Pall	2
Total			55

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

W H Byram, 16 bbls crude for Boston.
Brewer & Co, 100 bbls crude for Norristown.
Reese & Graff, 50 bbls refined for New York.
Lucesco Co, 70 bbls refined for New York.
Forsythe Bros, 100 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Sellers & Co, 50 bbls tar for Conshohocken.
C. G. Long & Co, 50 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
W McKeown, 71 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

JULY 7, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole.....rs on hand	40@42
Harness	43@48
Oak	38@50

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

July 7, 1864.

The demand for hides was active, and goods sells found ready purchasers at the following prices, as advance:

Green Salted	13@14
Dry Flint	23@25
Butchered	10

Toledo Market.

Freights are weak; there are one or two vessels loading at Lake Geswego. There was only two propellers up for shipment to Buffalo, understood, but they were unable to get freights—there have been no charters to the latter port.

FLOUR—Declined 75c; sales last evening of 200 bbls Burton's Favorite, at $11; 100 bbls Burton's Lily White at $11 50. To-day—55 bbls Alliance Central at $9, 200 bbls choice XX at $ 0; 100 bbls do Family, at $9 50; 200 bbls XX at $9.

WHEAT—Lower; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $2 06; 200 bushels do at same; 3,000 bush Amber Mich. at $2 10c; 3,000 bushels No. 1 White at $2 10c; 500 bush do do at $2 10c; 3,700 bush No. 1 Red at $2 05.

CORN—Last evening 4,500 bushels No. 1 at 83c. To-day: 1, 76 bush No. 1 at 81 83c f. o. b. 900 bush; 2,000 bushels No. 1 at 81 80.

OATS—Unchanged, sale 2,000 bush at 82.

Rye and Barley nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 4.

The inactive condition of the market recorded last week still continues, and prices are unchanged. The receipts have slightly fallen off, and about 1,357 head have reached here, and sold at from 11 to 17½c ₱ lb.

Cows—The market has been less active, but prices have advanced; only 150 head have arrived, and been disposed of at from 320 to 340 for Springers, and 65 and Calves at $30 to $60.

Sheep—The receipts have fallen off, but the demand has been good. Sales of 8,000 head at 7@8½c ₱ lb gross a decline.

Hogs—H. G ase. The Union Drove Yard 1,250 head have arrived and been disposed of, at prices ranging from $14 to $15 ₱ 100 lbs, net. At the Avenue Drove Yard 940 hogs have arrived, and sold at from $12 50 to $14 50 ₱ 100 lbs, net.

Memphis Cotton Market.

There were some sales effected to-day at prices a shade below the nominal rates of the previous days of the week. The stock on hand on sold is very small and would class among the lower grades, being mostly repacked and old mattrass cotton. We quote:

Good Middling	$1 35@1 38
Strict Middling	1 30@1 32
Middling	1 27@1 29
Low Middling	1 23@1 25
Good Ordinary	1 20@1 2.
Low Ordinary	1 15@1 17

Through the kindness of Mr. Carleton, Surveyor of Customs at this port, we are able to furnish our readers with the amount of cotton shipments from this port for the quarter ending June 30, as follows:

Number of bales	278 33
Number of pounds	12,176,081

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The market was steady with an active demand. Sales are 109 hogheads and 122 boxes, as follows: 1 und sc aps at $3 30; 4 green lugs at $8 10@10; 6 factory do at $10 75@11 75; 19 planters' do at $12 25@15 75; 25 common shipping leaf at $16 50@9 75; 28 medium do at $24 75@34; 6 good do at $35@40, 13 common manufacturing leaf at $28 50@42; 2 good do at $50 50@52; 5 fine do at $60@ 62, and the boxes at $5 50@50 per 100 lbs. Bids on 5 hhds were rejected.

Indiana Crops,

A Laporte (Ind.) paper says, wheat and corn in that region have suffered no material injury from the drought. Oats will be almost a total failure Corn looks well, considering all things, and wheat will be a fair average crop. Many farmers have already commenced harvesting. Labor is scarce but there will be no serious trouble in getting hands sufficient to save the present crop, "croakers" to the contrary notwithstanding.

REPORTS BY RAILROAD.

...d Pittsburgh Railroad.—
39 bxs cheese; Snowden & ...kley & Co, 78 bxs cheese; ...Owens & K., 5 bbl scrap ...r, 1 bbl eggs; F Van ...ts, Son & Co, 12 bxs ...ley, 1 stove.

...ailroad.—Mar... ...o, 241 bbls oil; ...Wylie, 44 sks ...Metzger, 24 ...'s feather ...t. R. ...ons, ...ar-

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.	
City of Manchester	May 21	New York.....Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York.....Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York.....Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec.....Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston.....Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York.....Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York.....Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York.....Liverpool.
Germania	May 27	New York.....Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York.....Liverpool.
Columbia	June 4	New York.....Southampton
America	June 4	New York.....Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston.....Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York.....Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York.....Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York.....Southampton
Saxonia	June 28	New York.....Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York.....Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York.....Southampton
America	July 16	New York.....Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York.....Southampton
New York	July 30	New York.....Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York.....Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York.....Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York.....Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York.....Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York.....Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York.....Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York.....Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York.....Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York.....Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York.....Southampton
	FROM EUROPE.	
Westminster	May 18	Liverpool.....New York
America	May 21	Southampton.....New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool.....New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool.....New York
Hansa	May 14	Liverpool.....New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool.....New York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton.....New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool.....New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool.....New York
Bremen	May 25	Southampton.....New York
Saxonia	May 28	Liverpool.....New York
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton.....New York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool.....New York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton.....New York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton.....New York
America	June 22	Southampton.....New York
Germania	June 28	Southampton.....New York
New York	July 8	Southampton.....New York
Bremen	July 20	Southampton.....New York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton.....New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton.....New York
Hansa York	Aug. 31	Southampton.....New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton.....New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton.....New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton.....New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton.....New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton.....New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton.....New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton.....New York

River Matters.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river is steadily rising opposite this point, and is in fair condition to all points below

The upper Mississippi remains very low and declining, with scant four feet in the channel to Keokuk, twenty-two inches on the rapids, and thirty inches on Beef-Slough bar at which point many of the boats are compelled to resip on light steamers.

South the boating line low condition of the river above, both the Keokuk and Northern line packets make their regular trips with promptness and dispatch, and have never, as yet, failed to arrive on time.

The Missouri has swollen to a first rate stage for navigation, and considerable freight is moving to Fort Benton and Kansas.

The Illinois river continues receding, with three feet below Naples.

There is twenty-one inches on Harpeth Shoals in the Cumberland and still falling.

A number of St. Louis boats are up White river, which stream is reported blockaded by a rebel battery. Among the number are the Memphis packets Platte Valley and Stephen Decatur, both of which are above the blockade.

We have no change to note in the rate of freights, which remain firm at previous quotations.

Captain Frank Cayton and Jewett Wilcox have sold out their interest in the steamer M. Mepham, and retired from their respective posts. Captain Cayton has accepted the position of pilot on the fine Memphis packet City of Alton, while Jewett Wilcox leaves to-day or a few week's recreation in the mountainous districts in the Eastern States, after which he will return to St. Louis, and probably engage in steamboating again. Captain Wilcox is a popular and efficient officer, and his return to the river will be hailed with delight by a host of friends. Straightforward in his manner of doing business and his gentlemanly deportment as made for him.

We are pleased to learn that the very efficient and deserving Captain Brown has run out officer. Ned Carroll, has made arrangements to fill the position of chief clerk on the lightning packet W. R. Arthur. Mr. Carroll is a star in the profession, and an ornament to the community.

CINCINNATI.

The *Commercial* says:

The weather yesterday was clear and warm. At Pittsburgh, last night, the river was 20 inches and falling. Here, the river has receded 4 inches during the 18 hours ending last night, there is 4½ feet hence to Louisville, 3½ feet in the canal, and 18 inches in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The lower Ohio is falling, with 10½ feet from Portland to Cairo. There is two feet in the Cumberland and rising. There is 3 feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—The Allen Collier, from the Kanawha; Chetokee, from St. Louis, and Crown Eagle, from Memphis, were among the arrivals. The Miami left for Evansville on the 4th of July.

BOATS DUE HERE.—The Nannie Byers and Jewess from St. Louis, and Darling, from Memphis, are among the first boats en here.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Capt. Sallie has sold the oil barge No. 2 to Capt. Harphod and others, of Pomeroy, for $25,0 0.

A fine new steamer, Capt. J. J. Robinson's new and splendid side-wheel steamer Burlington, designed for navigating the Upper Mississippi in the Northern Line, made a trial trip and performed highly satisfactorily. Capt. Robinson, Gardaw, the chief engineer, and Gen. Smith, a magnificent pair of gilt horns and a couple of bouquets of flowers to Capt Robinson—the horns having been employed by the Capt. Bergh, while the deer was swimming the Mississippi, near Chester, in 1861.

The Eclipse, Jewess, Maggie Hays, Melnotte and Gladiator, were laid up at St. Louis on the 4th. The Kate Robinson, marmora and Anglesea left on the 4th, and the Caroline and Victor No 3 yesterday, for the Kanawha river, in the service of the Government. The in the Cumberland to two feet is reported.

NASHVILLE.

The *Dispatch* of Sunday says:

There was less than twenty inches of water in the river and but little rain falling. The owners of the Ida Reese notified Boyd & Fobbs that their steamer would arrive at Smithland this morning, and if not interfered with by the military or naval authorities she would continue her trip to Nashville.

MEMPHIS.

The *Argus*, of the 2d, says: The river is at a stand, and a slight rise may be looked for, as the Upper Mississippi is rising and calling a rise at St. Louis. The weather was excessively hot yesterday; but made a little bearable by a fine breeze, which sprung up in the morning and continued all day. The thermometer stood at 100 degrees on the shady side of the wharf-boat at 6 o'clock, p. m. There was little business doing yesterday on the landing. A little freight for St. Louis, and a few bales of cotton for Cincinnati was the extent.

The port-list for the last twenty-four hours has been as follows: Arrived—Darling, Cincinnati; Hesperus, Napoleon; Mary Wood, Arkansas Valley, Venango, Geo. W. Graham and Gladiator, St. Louis; J. J. Roe, New Orleans; Jas. Wilson, Cairo.

The Platte Valley and Gladiator, coming from White river, bring information that the late Confederate blockade of that stream had been raised; that the Kate Hart, reported captured and burned, had run the batteries in safety; also, that the guns captured from the gunboat Queen City had been retaken, with other arms and two hundred prisoners. The latter passed up on the Gladiator yesterday. Boats are not allowed to ascend the White river now, except under convoy.

We understand from passengers on the Liberty No. 2, on her last trip, that the race between her and the Belle Memphis was a very exciting one. Indeed both kept racing together till near Island 37, when the Liberty passed the Belle, beating her into Cairo by about six miles.

Ladies as well as gentlemen going North, are now required to possess from the Provost Marshal. Many ladies within a few days have been detained a day for lack of them.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at the Company's Office, No. 127 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 6, 1864, at 12 o'clock m., to consider the propriety of increasing the capital stock of the company to the amount of $900,000, in accordance with the supplement extending the charter of this company, approved the 9th day of April, 1864, and for such other business as may then be presented.

THOS. SPARKS,
CHAS. LENNIG,
GEO. T. LEWIS,
ELIJAH DAVIS,
GEO. C. CARPENTER,
JAS. C. FISHER,
Directors.

Jn4-td-w

ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

SOLICITORS FOR

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,

ARREARS OF PAY,

AND ALL

Military Claims,

mh8-3m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

ING. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

myb PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. J. B. SPEER.

196 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

OFFICE HOURS—8 to 9 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.

Dwelling, No. 80 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, where calls will be attended to at 7½, 12½ and ½ o'clock daily. myz2-2m

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

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JAMES DAIN.....JAMES K. DAIN.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE, 410 PENN street,

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

Omnibuses and Carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Weddings, Funerals and Parties at short notice, and reasonable rates. Stable open day and night. ap28

POINT LACE COLLARS, and Sets. Point Lace Handkerchiefs—the finest goods in the market—at

JOS. HORNE & CO'S,

jy1 77 & 79 Market street,

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine, in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON

AGENTS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for twenty cents that retail for two dollars, by

R. L. WOLCOTT,
de13-1yw No. 70 Chatham Square, New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1864, by the undersigned, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called the "Pittsburgh Petroleum Company," the character and object of which is the transportation of petroleum and other articles of merchandise, and the manufacture of petroleum and other articles, and the business to be transacted at Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, and the amount of capital stock to be $500,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $1,000,000.

JOHN H. STEWART,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN M. SCHOONMAKER,
JOHN H. HAMPTON,
JOHN M. SCHOONMAKER, Jr.,
JOHN H. STEWART, Jr.,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Jr.,
JOHN H. HAMPTON, Jr.,
Jn24-td-w

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at the Company's Office, No. 127 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 6, 1864, at 12 o'clock m., to consider the propriety of increasing the capital stock of the company to the amount of $900,000, in accordance with the supplement extending the charter of this company, approved the 9th day of April, 1864, and for such other business as may then be presented.

THOS. SPARKS,
CHAS. LENNIG,
GEO. T. LEWIS,
ELIJAH DAVIS,
GEO. C. CARPENTER,
JAS. C. FISHER,
Directors.

Jn14-td-w

ELECTION NOTICE.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people, in such manner, and such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such submission to be in such manner, and form that the people may vote for, or against, each amendment, separately, and distinctly; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Common wealth, in regard to the adoption, or rejection, of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each, and every, Sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give public notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county: *Provided*, That so many are published therein and by at least two printed handbills, in each election district, of every city and county, wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts, therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments; which said election shall be opened, held, and closed, on the day last aforesaid, at the places, and within the hours set, and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors, and clerks of each of said townships, wards, precincts, and districts, to receive, at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this State, who may offer the same, and deposit them in the ballot or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many separate written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, ballots, or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electors voting for or against the first amendment, shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed fourth section to article three of the constitution, extending the right of suffrage to citizens absent in the military service; those voting for or against the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the constitution, and electors voting for or against the third amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

SECTION 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general election of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length, and not in figures only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the secretary of the commonwealth, and by one of said judges, or other person, of the most convenient postoffice, upon which postage shall be prepaid at the expense of the proper county.

Approved the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the above recited act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini 1864, I JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore hereby give notice and proclaim this my public notice to the Electors of said county, that a special Election will be held in said county on the first Tuesday of August next, being the second day of said month, at the several Election Districts therein.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public school House in said ward.

The electors of so much of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Charles Kennedy, corner of Tunnel and Wylie streets; second precinct to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of both precincts of the Fifth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the new School House, corner of Penn and Adams streets.

The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second Ward of the City of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto and Spanngahn streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward; the electors second precinct, Third Ward, to meet at the house of Geo. Gerst, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the engine house, corner of Lacock and Anderson streets; second precinct, at the house of Jacob Pack, corner of Chesnut and Main streets.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct, at the house of Jacob Negley, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham, to meet at School House No. 1 in said borough.

The electors of Pitcairn borough, to meet at the Public school House in said borough.

The electors of the First Ward, borough of Lawrenceville, to meet at the Public School House on Bravo street, in said borough.

The electors of the Second Ward, borough of Lawrenceville, to meet at the Public School House on Bellecrist street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg, to meet at the house of James Sharp, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport, to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public school House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Brownsville turnpike road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the school House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Manchester to meet at the Public School House.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth to meet at the house of H. G. Taylor, formerly occupied by John Walker, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the house of Mrs. Taylor, formerly occupied by John Walker, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the house formerly occupied by Alex. Turner, in said borough.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, in Allegheny county, residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line on the farm of John Cable, and running a northerly course, between the farms of said Cable and John Boyd, to the northeast corner of Cable's farm; thence running a westerly course to the snaler's township line in such a manner as to embrace all farms or lots situated in Conningham's district, and known as the Rivertracts, within said boundaries, shall hereafter vote at the general election in the borough of Sharpsburg, at the election district of said borough.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the school house in Shousetown.

The electors of Hampton township, to meet at the house of William Peters, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles, in said township.

The electors of Scott township, to meet at the house of Andrew Giffin, in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the public school house in Bakerstown.

Given under my hand and seal, at Pittsburgh, this 30th day of June, 1864. JOHN H. STEWART,
Je 30-d1&w-td Sheriff.

$30, $35, $40, $75, $80, $120, $130, $135, $165, $170, $180, $215.

12 PIANOS

At above prices. For sale by CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.
Je21

BLYTHE'S PICTURE OF THE PROCLAMATION, lithographed, is for sale at GILLESPIE'S, On Wood street.
jy2-1f

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City of America, Michigan, Union Side-wheel, Lac La Belle and Peerless, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 8 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 900 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and invitingbeds of Silver, the wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the Capitalist, the Student, the Pleasure Seeker, or the Invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy cabins and state rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

Round trip tickets and further information obtained by application to

ROBT. HANNA & CO.,
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} Detroit, Mich.

Je22:em

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

CASH ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000.

HENRY STORES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
Je3-1y e-o-d No. 67 Fourth street.

THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 139 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus March 1st, 1864	222,219 20
Assets	$722,219 20

Stephen Crowell, President; Edgar W. Crowell, Vice President; Philander Shaw, Secretary.

The Washington Fire Insurance Co., of New York, No. 172 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$400,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1864	582,000

Geo. C. Satterlee, Pres't, W. R. Lothrop, Sec'y. | H. Weston, V. Pres't. W. Accouti Ass't Sec'y.

The Policies entitled to participate receive 75 per ct. of the net Profits. Scrip Dividends 60 per cent. every year for 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued and losses equitably adjusted in the above popular and reliable Companies.

S. S. BRYAN, Pittsburgh Agent.
Je21 59 Fourth St. (Burke's Building.)

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN WYATT,	CAPT. J. S. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. H. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. H. LEE, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain JOHN JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. R. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGINN,
B. L. FARMSTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se6-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

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JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. ROGERS.
S. M. KIER,	de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance. Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

se2-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,

J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Favette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. Je21

ELECTRICITY WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle sensation of life—it circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze, Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees, Lives through all life, extends through all extent, Spreads undivided, operates inspent. Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part, As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart; As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns, As the rapt seraph that adores and burns; Is all in each, all low, all great and small; It fills it bounds, connects, and equals all."

Health is an unobstructed course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a change or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the human system with consisting p